

## APPENDIX A

Replacement for page 7, line 19 - page 8, line 11

5 The eyepiece canopy of the invention ~~made~~ may also be formed as a disposable item of a very cheap material, such as recycled, environmentally friendly black paper. In such a construction the hood is formed of a flat sheet of paper and has intersecting slits near its center. The slits cross each other to allow insertion of the video camera eyepiece through the intersection of the slits. A pair of radially inwardly directed slits are defined in the periphery of the sheet of paper forming the canopy and the side wings. These slits in the periphery extend inwardly from the perimeter a spaced distance apart. Adhesive tape is provided to allow the structure of the black paper adjacent the peripheral slits to be overlapped and secured by adhesive to form the flat, black sheet of paper into a three dimensionally, arcuately curved structure that is a curved concave forwardly toward the face of the viewer and convex rearwardly. The adhesive tape holds the adjacent edges of the structure of the canopy at the peripheral slits in overlapping contact with each other so that the hood maintains its curved configuration.

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## APPENDIX A

Replacement for page 25, lines 11-20

5 A strip of tape 252 having adhesive on both sides is fastened to extend across the top  
of the tab 244. The glare shield 238 may be configured into a hood-shaped structure by  
pulling the fastening margins 250 toward the center of the tab 244 and pressing them  
against the tape 252 to transform the glare shield 238 from a flat structure in the form in  
which is sold and stored, as illustrated in Fig. 6A, to an arcuately curved structure that  
provides better shading on its concave side toward the face of the user, as illustrated in Fig.  
6B. The tongue 246 may be folded along the horizontal fold line ~~253~~ 254 so that the  
10 tongue 246 may be inserted into the slot of the flash attachment clip 54 of the camera 50,  
similar to the manner in which the glare shield 52 is mounted.

## APPENDIX A

Replacement for page 28, lines 6-10

5 To utilize the glare shield 260, the fastening margins 269 are drawn inwardly toward the center of the upright base 264 and pressed against the rearwardly facing surface of the tape 266. This manipulation of the structure of the glare shield 268 ~~268~~ 260 transforms it from a flat, planar structure illustrated in Fig. 8A to an arcuately curved hood-shaped structure as illustrated in Fig. 8B.

## APPENDIX A

Replacement for page 37, line 7 - page 38, line 19

5 The coupling rack 114 is formed of two components, namely a frame 115 and a  
retainer strap 140. The frame 115 is formed of a rectangular sheet of stiff, but resilient  
card stock or plastic and is folded at both of its laterally separated inboard and outboard  
ends to form a pair of channels 142 and 143 that face each other across the width of the  
floor ~~138~~ 117 of the frame 115. The retainer strap 140 is attached to the upper sides of the  
channels 142 and 143. Between the channels 142 and 143 the floor ~~138~~ 117 of the frame  
115 is divided by a pair of laterally extending slots 136 that extend in an inboard and  
10 outboard direction to define a center slat 137, a forward end slat 138, and a rearward end  
slat 139.

During the assembly of the component parts of the adjustable glare shield 110, the  
guide fingers 126 of the side flaps 116 and 118 are inserted upwardly through the pair of  
parallel slots 136 defined in the floor ~~138~~ 117 of the frame 115 of the coupling rack 114.  
15 The guide fingers 126 are inserted through the slots 136 prior to securing the stabilizing  
strips 128 to the undersides of the guide fingers 126 and prior to securing the retainer strap  
140 to the tops of the channels 142 and 143 across the top of the frame 115.

The ends of the retainer strap 140 of the coupling rack 114 are adhesively secured to

the turned over ends of the frame 115 that form the channels 142 and 143 at the opposing inboard and outboard ends of the coupling rack 114. The structures of the strips forming the loops 132 are first threaded through the interstitial gap defined between the upper surface of the floor ~~138~~ 117 of the frame 115 and the undersurface of the retaining strap 140. Both ends of these strips are then attached to the undersides of the extremities of the panels 130 to form the closed bands 132. The upper portions 133 and the lower portions 135 of the loops 132 thereby reside, respectively, above and beneath the front and rear slats 138 and 139 and the central slat 137 of the coupling rack 114.

As illustrated in the drawings, the guide fingers 126 of the outboard side flap 118 may be alternatively moved in an inboard direction and in an outboard direction, sliding within the slots 136 on either side of the center slat 137 of the floor ~~138~~ 117 of the coupling rack 114. The band 132 of the outboard side flap 118 that captures the slats 138 and 139 ensures that movement of the guide fingers 126 is parallel to the alignment of the slots 136. Since the inboard side flap 116 is of a mirror image construction to the outboard side flap 118, with the exception of the extension sleeve 134, it cooperates with the guide structure 114 in the same manner as the outboard side flap 118.

## APPENDIX A

Replacement for page 41, lines 3-16

A similar glare shield 310 may also be utilized on cameras in which the LCD screen is located on the back of a camera, as illustrated in Fig. 20. As shown in that drawing figure, a digital camera 50'' is provided with an LCD screen 18''. A laterally oriented magnetic strip 104 is attached by adhesive to the top surface 311 of the camera 50'' directly above the LCD screen 18''. The mounting strip 88 of the glare shield 310 projects forwardly and in substantially coplanar relationship with the roof 112. The magnetic strip 100 on the underside of the mounting strip 88 is pressed against the magnetic strip 104 above the LCD screen 18''. The glare shield ~~110~~ 310 is thereby held on the camera 50'' to shade the LCD screen 18'' by means of the magnetic attraction between the magnetic strips 100 and 104. In this arrangement the roof 112 is pushed along the channels 142 and 143 until the rear edges of the side flaps 116 and 118 remote from the user are flush against the surface of the camera 50'' on either side of the LCD screen 18'' and in coplanar relationship with the fold 94 between the mounting strip 88 and the roof 112.